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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES

TYLER.—“On page 283, Volume XIX, it is stated that ‘William Tyler had a son William Scott Tyler, whose widow married a second time Joseph A. Wherry and is now living at 308 Benton Avenue, Marshall, Missouri.’ Now Captain William Tyler never had a son named William Scott Tyler, but he did have a grandson named William Scott Tyler, whom I married and had five children by—three sons and two daughters. My husband’s father was named John Tyler and he married Anne Dorsett. She died when my husband was only three years old. Then John Tyler married the widow of George Stevens, who was a Miss Judith Goodwin of Virginia. Captain William Tyler married Miss Scott and my husband, his grandson, was named William Scott Tyler. He was born July 3, 1840.”—*Mary Lanham Wherry*, Farmington, Missouri.

PATMAN-BIGGER.—“Polly Patman, the wife of Samuel Weaver was the daughter of William Patman, born about 1760 in Henrico County, Va., died and left his will in Oglethorpe County, Ga., in 1819; and his wife, Susannah Bigger, born about 1760, (supposed to have been born in Prince Edward), and married there about 1780.

“I want to get proof that she was the daughter of John Bigger, Sr., of Prince Edward County, Va., and to know for sure if Elizabeth Cary was the wife of this John Bigger, Sr.

“Wanted proof that this John Bigger, Sr., is the Captain Bigger mentioned in McAllister’s Book, ‘Virginia in the Revolution,’ page 124.”—*Mrs. A. L. Porter*, Sylacauga, Alabama.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—(From a Council Book in the Library of Congress 1698-1700) Saturday, April 29, 1699. Mr Francis Mackemie a Dissenting minister by his Peticon to His Excellency having prayed that a Proclamation may Issue declaring the freedom and Liberty of Conscience that is allowed by the Laws of England and forbidding all persons whatsoever [to interfere with?] any sect of dissenters in the free and open exercise of religion according to their severall persuasions, the said Mackemie was called into the Council Chamber an his Excellency by the advice of the Council was pleased to let him know that all Dissenters under his government shall have such liberty allowed them as the Law directs—provided they use it civilly and quietly and do not disturb the Peace of the Government, which is all the Encouragement they can, or ought to expect from him, that if he on his Parte had complied with the Law, he was free to Prosecute such as molested him contrary to Law.

THE COLONY SEAL.—(From a Council Book in the Library of Congress 1698-1700). June 22, 1699, His Excellency having upon the eighth day of the Instant caused his Maj^{ty} Royall commands (for the using of

the new seal) to be published and having accordingly at that time affixed the said seal to a proclamation for a solemn day of thanksgiving and to severall Acts of Assembly which he then gave his assent unto and having caused the old seals to be delivered to him that they might be broken according to his Maj^{ty}s comands, this day the said old seals to wit: one very large silver seal given by the late King James the second which was never used and the small steel seal given by King Charles which was in constant use were in the presence of his Excellency and the Council defaced and broken.

BOOK REVIEWS

Daniel Gookin, 1612-1687, Assistant and Major General of the Massachusetts Colony. His life and Letters and some account of his Ancestry. By Frederick William Gookin, Chicago. Privately printed.

The Gookin family forms a link between early Virginia and early Massachusetts which is very interesting. The author throws much light upon this early connection. Daniel Gookin, of Carigaline, County Cork, Ireland, arrived in Virginia, November 22, 1621, and a month earlier had arrived his friend, Sir William Newce, of Newce's Town, Ireland. Newce soon died and the grant that was made to Gookin of 2,500 acres, covering a portion of the site of the present Newport News, had doubtless been intended for his friend from the same county, Sir William Newce, and was certainly given his name, New Port Newce. Captain Gookin appears first to have settled on a portion of the tract called "Marie's Mount" some distance above the present city, and this tract containing 150 acres he subsequently alienated to his manager, Thomas Adison. The legend that Newport News obtains its name from Captain Christopher Newport rests on no plausible foundation. When he was most active in colonial affairs the place had the name of Point Hope, and Robert Beverley who wrote nearly a century later clearly confuses him, so far as Newport News is concerned, with Daniel Gookin. See "Newport News" (WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY, Vol. IX, pp. 232-237), Daniel Gookin, the immigrant, died in the City of Cork in Ireland in February or March, 1632-1633. His son Daniel, who was a Puritan remained in Virginia till 1644 when he removed to Maryland and finally settled in Massachusetts, where he was a leading citizen. The book is printed in excellent taste.

A History of Education in Virginia. By Cornelius J. Heatwole, B. S., A. M., New York. The Macmillan Company, 1916.

The plan and scope of this work is excellent. There are some pretty bad hypographical errors, but it contains much that is really admirable. Mr. Heatwole, however, makes a terrible error when he writes on classes in Virginia. He appears to make society in colonial times a composition of